"Foster" (City of Yelm) Mitigated Water Permits

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Washington Water Law

Prior Appropriation

- Types of water rights
 - •Permits RCW 90.03.290
 - •Permit-exempt wells RCW 90.44.050
 - •Instream flows RCW 90.03.247

Instream Flows

- •Flows and closures set by Ecology rulemaking WAC 173-501 through 173-559
- Appropriations with priority dates
- Cannot be impaired by later surface water or connected groundwater (*Postema v. PCHB*, 2000)

Instream Flows

- •Rules cannot be amended to "carve out" streamflow for permits or permit-exempts (Swinomish v. Ecology, 2013)
- Exempt wells not allowed to impair senior instream flows
- Even where Ecology does not permit, County is responsible for ensuring available water through building and zoning

(Kittitas and Hirst)

Yelm's Permit Application

- New city well would impair Nisqually and Deschutes basin instream flows and closures
 - "In-kind" (water for water) mitigation effectively cancelled most impacts
 - "Out of kind" (mitigation to directly improve habitat)
- "OCPI" for withdrawals that would conflict with base flows
 - "shall be authorized only in those situations where it is clear that overriding consideration of the public interest will be served.
 - RCW 90.54.020(3)(a)

PCHB Upheld Yelm Permit

- 1. OCPI used when water is for a public purpose
- 2. Every feasible in-kind mitigation option was exhausted
- 3. All impacts were "fully mitigated and trackable over time"
- 4. Out-of-kind benefits to fish and stream habitat were "significant and clearly established through sound science"
- 5. "Permanent and net ecological benefit to affected streams, more than sufficient to offset minor depletion of water."

PCHB Upheld Yelm Permit

- 6. Conservative hydrologic model
- 7. Model was external, professional, and peer reviewed
- 8. Small depletion with zero or minimal impact to water resources
- 9. Water added during fish-critical times
- 10. Stakeholder support
- 11. Consistent with watershed plans
- 12. Conservation and reclaim of water

Conclusion: Yes – this is a case for OCPI

	(III Cub	ic reet per second)					
		Feet per Second) USGS Gage					
		212-0800-00					
		Deschutes					
Month	Day	River					
Jan.	1	400					
	15	400					
Feb.	1	400					
	15	400					
Mar.	1	400					
	15	400					
Apr.	1	350					
	15	(Closed)					
May	1	(Closed)					
	15	(Closed)					
June	1	(Closed)					
	15	(Closed)					
July	1	(Closed)					
	15	(Closed)					
Aug.	1	(Closed)					
	15	(Closed)					
Sept.	1	(Closed)					
	15	(Closed)					
Oct.	1	(Closed)					
	15	(Closed)					
Nov.	1	150					
	15	200					
Dec.	1	300					
	15	400					

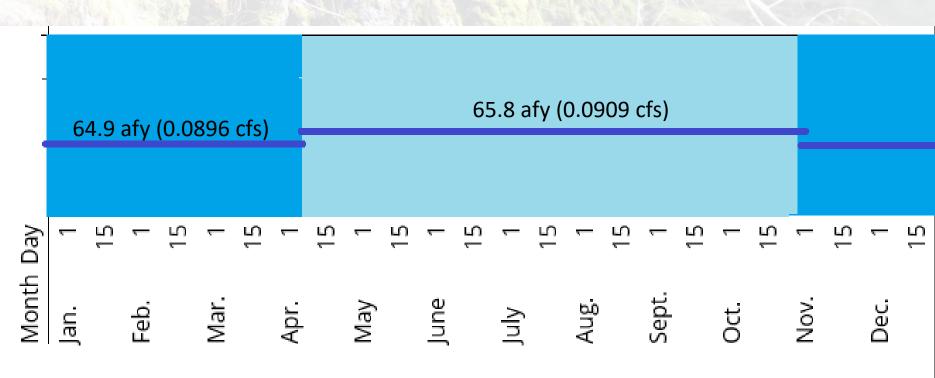
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(in Cubic Feet per Second)

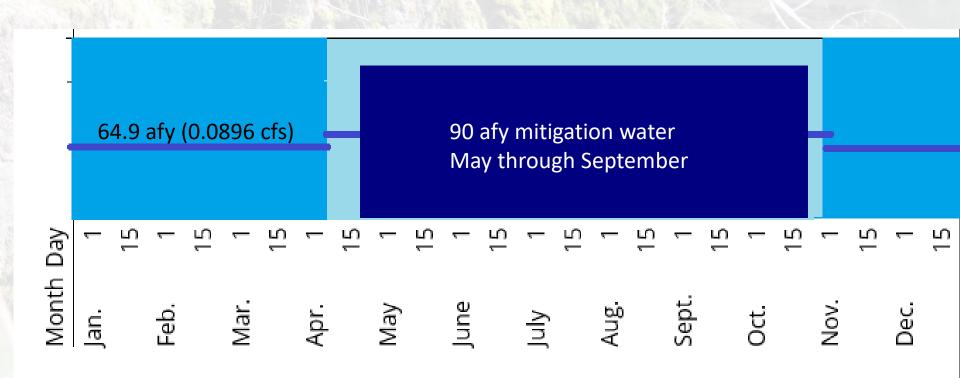
USGS Gage 212-0800-00 Deschutes	River	400	400	400	400	400	400	350	(Closed)	150	200	300	400												
	Month Day	Jan. 1	15	Feb. 1	15	Mar. 1	15	Apr. 1	15	May 1	15	June 1	15	July 1	15	Aug. 1	15	Sept. 1	15	Oct. 1	15	Nov. 1	15	Dec. 1	15

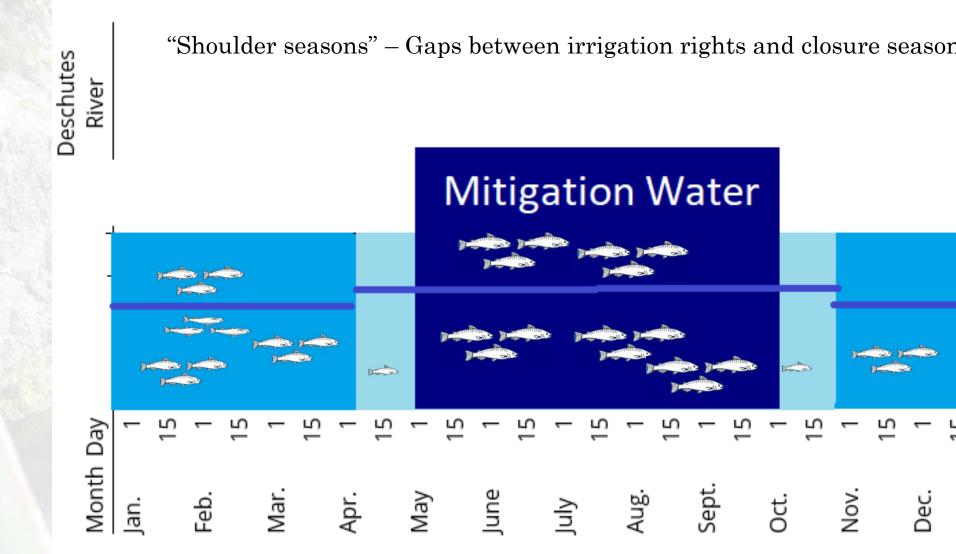
INSTREAM FLOWS IN THE DESCHUTES RIVER BASIN 212-0800-00 USGS Gage Deschutes (Closed) River 350 150 400 400 400 400 400 400 200 300 400 (in Cubic Feet per Second) Month Day Sept. Mar. Nov. June Aug. Dec. Apr. May öt Ö Feb. an. July

Yelm Well Impact in Deschutes Basin (Zoom in – different units)

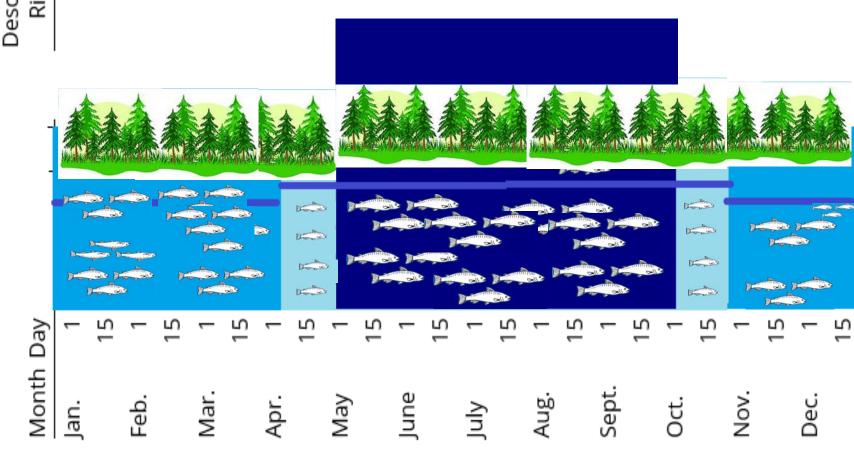


Yelm Pro-rated Mitigation in Deschutes Basin





Deschutes River "Out-of-kind" – enhance habitat directly to get the most from the water we have



Foster Supreme Court Decision (2015)

- •Did not dispute the "12 factors" Acknowledged the "net ecological benefit"
- But that's not enough for OCPI
- Court Concluded: Permanent water use cannot interfere with base flows –
 - no matter how O-the-

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